



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MAKE YOUR SIGHT NORMAL  
AND YOUR HEALTH  
WILL BE IMPROVED.  
N. LAZARUS.  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Ck., HONGKONG.  
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,087

號七十六零千九萬一第

日十初月六年未己

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 7TH, 1919.

一拜禮

號柒月柒年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 550 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

## ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

by

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!  
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,  
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded  
with E. C. Powder, a powder  
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
AND AMMUNITION STORE,  
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND

MIRROR MAKER.

CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING

UNDERSTANDING.

TELEPHONE 1213.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 9.00 "	" 10 "
9.30 "	to 10.30 "	" 15 "
10.30 "	to 11.30 "	" 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 "	to 2.45 "	" 15 "
2.45 "	to 3.00 "	" 10 "

NIGHT CLAS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Cars—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY.

7.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon.	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 "	" 10 "	
2.30 "	to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 "	to 3.30 "	" 10 "

NIGHT CLAS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CLAS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
called in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques  
or Comptroller's Order representing Bank  
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHRIES & SON,  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui)	7.30	8.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
SEK LUNG	7.45	8.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Shun Chai	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Shengshui	8.15	9.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	9.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Yau Ma Tei	8.45	9.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	10.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Yau Ma Tei	9.45	10.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

### UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.
SEK LUNG	7.30	8.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Shun Chai	7.45	8.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Shengshui	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Yau Ma Tei	8.15	9.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	9.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Yau Ma Tei	8.45	9.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	10.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Yau Ma Tei	9.45	10.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

\* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheng Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice  
being given to the guard.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this  
table will connect with the trains as shown.

### SHEAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	Stations	a.m.	p.m.
Fauling	8.30	1.00	Shatankok	10.30	5.00
Shatankok	8.30	1.00	Fauling	11.15	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

## THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,  
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.  
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Tel. No. 200.

KIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,  
Acting Local Manager.

Acting Local Manager.

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## MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

ALL A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings,  
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

### NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Door No. 1. Door No. 2. Door No. 3.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 610 feet ... 340 feet ... 714 feet

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 77 " ... 52 " ... 58 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 58 " ... 54 " ... 54 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

### KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCK.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons ... 15,000 tons ... 18,000 tons

Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet ... 580 feet ... 470 feet

Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 68 " ... 68 " ... 68 "

Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 22 " ... 22 " ... 20 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

### HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 263 feet 0 inch.

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " ... 58 " ... 58 "

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 58 " ... 58 " ... 58 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

Acting Local Manager.

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## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—SUI AN to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)  
SUI TAI to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays excepted)  
SUI AN from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)  
SUI TAI from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manicom,  
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality  
containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal  
components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than  
Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1232 & 2220

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3283.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The Higher Powers of Mind and Spirit ... \$ 3.00

Recipes for the Colour, Paint, Varnish,  
Scrap and Drysaltery Trades ... 8.50

Ship Stability and Trim, by Percy  
Hillhouse ... 7.00

Commercial Engineering, by "A  
General Manager" ... 6.00

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by Thomas F. Millard ... 6.00

Lockwood's Builder's and Contractor's  
Price Book 1919 ... 2.75

Centrifugal Pumps and Suction Dred-  
gers, by E. W. Sargeant ... 10.50

The Peace Conference Atlas: Illustrat-  
ing Boundary and other Questions ... 2.50

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by Emile Bourgeois 2 Vols. ... 14.50

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Kipling (cloth) ... 3.50

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Coal Tar Dyes and Intermediates ... 7.00

The Burning Spear—Being the  
Experiences of Mr. John Lavender  
in War Time ... 2.50

The Singing Caravan—A Sufi Tale, by  
E. Vansittart ... 4.00

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Brundson Fletcher ... 8.50

Self Culture, Intellectual, Physical and  
Moral, by J. S. Blackie ... 1.75

### NOVELS BY FLORENCE BARCLAY.

The Rosary ... 3.00

The Mistress of Shenstone ... 3.00

The White Ladies of Worcester ... 1.75

The Wall of Partition ... 1.75

Through the Postern Gate ... 1.75







The best of human effort and achievement falls short of perfection, and there is much in this Peace Treaty which one could wish might have been otherwise. We could wish, for instance, it had been possible for the delegates of China to sign the Treaty, yet few of us out here, I think, will blame them for refusing. On the questions of Italy's claims in the Adriatic, and the settlement of the new States in Eastern Europe, few of us probably are qualified by knowledge to have strong personal opinions.

But I do believe it can be sincerely claimed that never before did statesmen deliberate on the results of a great war with a more genuine desire to secure what is just and right for all, to keep clear of mere vindictiveness—terrible as has been the provocation—to consider the small nations in some other light than as spoils of war to be bartered about amongst the great, to lay the foundations of a peace which, being based on justice, shall depend less and less as time proceeds upon force and fear for its preservation. Our world in many respects is in a parlous condition to-day, and causes of apprehension are but too many and too obvious.

Still an enormous advance, as to be registered in this at any rate, that the days are finally gone when a few ambassadors and generals disposed of peoples and provinces as the mere spoils of victory, when Kingdoms were carved out for scions of Royalty, and the life and happiness of men and women were a matter of exchange and barter across a council table without regard to their own wishes, interests and amenities. A new earth is not to be created by a single effort, and no one need expect that the settlements arrived at to-day can all be ideal or that they will all prove permanent.

The old world presents such a tangle of races, interests, prejudices, crossed and re-crossed by boundaries geographical, historical, linguistic, that must certainly puzzle the wit of man with the best intentions to unravel it completely. But a beginning has been made. It is realised at last that the world has shrunk and become one. Whether we welcome the change or regret it, the fact is there, and there is no faith to be reposed in man if the representatives of the leading nations have not, in the Peace Conference, endeavoured at least to institute working arrangements for the common good, rather than each to stand for his own nation's exclusive interest.

We have reason to believe that that is so upon the whole, and with whatever qualifications, and that is the great offset to the recalcitrancy and bad temper from which our late enemies seem unable as yet to purge themselves, but from which we earnestly trust and pray they may soon begin to turn. The League of Nations may not immediately accomplish all that can be hoped for; what ever does in this imperfect world? But even so, the critics of the League pay it the homage due to a fine ideal, and so long as the world is not destitute of ideal, its inhabitants may lift up their hearts. "Where there is no vision the people perish," the Bible truly says; but there is vision in the world to-day, and therefore, the bottom condition of life and growth is not wanting.

For these things we Christians have not ceased to pray. When the war was waging we dared to pray for victory because we believed in our man's cause, and therefore, God's. When victory at last dawned we gave God the glory as the source of all the heroism and patience and readiness for sacrifice which under Him opposed strength to strength, and in Him proved that Right in the end is Might and has divine authority over Wrong. All during the sitting of the Peace Conference, it has been our unwearied supplication that the paths of wisdom and of righteousness might be sought and followed, and peace established upon foundations which would stand secure.

It becomes us right, knowing that very much remains yet to be done, and measuring soberly the many pitfalls and perils which lie ahead, to praise God that formal and public peace will presently be declared, and our poor world begin to adjust itself to demands which, indeed, are testing, but which are accompanied by opportunities unexpected if the nations which have experienced God's wonderful deliverance have the faith and courage to meet them bravely and steadfastly in Him. He who has brought the world thus far and wrought for it such signal and surprising mercies has yet better things for it in store. He who has inspired such lofty hopes and filled the minds of men with such ardent desires for a truly worthy way of living together in this earthly home of men and nations has not done so to mock us with a futility.

The tasks of the future are indeed stupendous. Looked at in the light only of human inability they may well appear confounding. But the Providence which directed the past will not be wanting to the time to come. God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save. His faithfulness, written in the heavens, has been reassuringly manifested to us in the recent triumph. He has wrought. To Him be glory, and if that be not only ascribed in words but diligently pursued in life and work. His glory will be manifested to our children in a world where peace abides because goodwill prevails and the nations of the earth have learnt to obey the Christ, Who alone is our peace, and in Whom only can be broken down the middle walls of partition which separate so disastrously man and brother man.

The sermon was followed by the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers." After the benediction, the National Anthem was sung by the choir and congregation. Mr. E. J. Chapman, who presided at the organ, played the "Hallelujah" chorus from Handel's "Messiah" after which the congregation dispersed.

#### AT THE R.C. CATHEDRAL.

Over two thousand people attended the special service held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, yesterday morning. The Rev. Rev. Bishop presided, and was assisted by over 30 Fathers from the French and Spanish Provinces and the Seminary at Fok-fu, the Jesuits of Chiu Hing and Rev. Fr. Vergilia, of Macao. There were present in their official capacity, Mr. Hauchecorne (Consul for France), Chevalier Etes (Consul for Italy), Mr. E. M. V. R. de Sousa (Consul for Portugal), Mr. J. M. Alves (Consul for Brazil), Mr. J. F. E. da Silva (Consul for Mexico), Major Bowen, and Inspector L. d'Almada of the Police Reserve.

The service commenced with the rendering of the *Gloria in Excelsis* by the choir, followed shortly after by the *Ave Verum*. *Anima Christi* (Pozzolo) was sung as a solo by the Rev. Fr. Grampra. The choir next gave *O Salutaris Hostia* (Tannhauser). The singing of the *Te Deum* by the choir and the congregation brought forth a great volume of harmonious sound. The choir then sang the *Tantum Ergo*, and the service concluded with a very fine rendering of the National Anthem in full.

Pope Robert preached the following sermon from the text "Glory be to God on High, and on Earth peace to men of good will." My Lord and my dear Brethren—It was that that the greatest event in history, the birth of our Saviour, was announced to humanity. "God and Peace." Our holy Scripture books pronounce that word "Peace" only after having invoked the name of God, because no real peace can exist unless it be given by the Author of peace.

During five years our hands have been raised in supplication to Heaven, and our voices have repeated *Da pacem Domine*—God grant us peace. We had learnt to appreciate peace by the sufferings we had endured in the midst of the horrors of war, that is to say, by the deprivation of peace.

But what is peace? Peace, says St. Augustine, is the tranquillity of order. Order means when everything is in its proper place. Materially, order reigns when all physical laws are observed; morally, when all moral laws are strictly kept; when Justice and Charity, those twin-sisters of Peace, are respected by all nations.

Why, therefore, did Peace cease to exist? What was the cause of the upheaval of order amongst men? After a last consideration it is obvious, my dear Brethren, that one thing alone could disturb that admirable equilibrium of peace—selfishness, which is the source of all the passions and the principle of every vice. It is not necessary to retrace the history of the bloody conflict which has just terminated; that history is well known to you. The ambition which caused that terrible disaster has now received its chastisement; and it is because this chastisement has restored order by punishing the selfishness of misguided peoples that we receive the blessing of Peace.

"Peace and Victory." Such is to-day the cry of our hearts; the thrilling consolation that fills our souls; the overflowing joy that the whole world re-echoes to-day in its songs of gladness. "Peace and Victory," and let us say "Peace, Fruit of Victory." The Allied nations are holding great festivities. Our own city vibrates in union with the songs of triumph and glory of our victorious armies. Peace has come, that greatest of blessings which God can grant to nations as well as to individuals. And thus, in our gratitude towards the Eternal One, as on the great day of the birth of Christ, we repeat in the sincerity of our hearts: "Glory to God and Peace to men."

A great lesson, clear and powerful, my dear Brethren, stands out opposite these plain facts.

The victory which was to assure peace to the nations, if it has its principles in the law of order finds its realisation in an absolute union. It is by the union of the Allied forces that we have been able to restore peace to the world; and this union was not less necessary than this force, because force without complete union could not give us victory and would certainly never have given it to us. It was by the acceptance of the discipline of unity and the obedience of all to one supreme command that we recognised the sovereignty of order—of that order without which the most heroic sacrifices would have remained sterile; of that order upon which alone depends the divine majesty of Peace.

Peace in glory, victory in the triumph of Good over Evil, order in obedience to the law: unity in disciplined action—these have been the crowning of our sacrifices, the reward of our efforts, in the war which the Allied nations have won.

Let us now transport the same principles, the same tactics, and the same strategy to another battlefield. Let us apply these successful methods to the combat that each one of us must sustain in this life in order to attain that end which the Creator demands of his creature.

We Catholics can realise fully the plan which assured victory in the great combats. This unity of command, without which the real peace of our souls is impossible, without which Heaven would be deaf to our entreaties, we have it in our doctrine, in our discipline, in the doctrinal infallibility of our Chief.

Selfishness, ambition, and pride bring about the ruin of individuals as well as that of nations. In the direction of souls as in the government of peoples, there must be unity of command and obedience to one chief, because in this only do we find discipline and order, by this only do we receive promise of victory, and this, only can obtain for us that eternal peace which is the enjoyment of the vision of God.

And this Chief who is guiding us safely on the agitated sea of this world, is the Pontiff of Rome. It is against this solitary rock that all divisions, schisms, and human contradictions have been shattered for the last twenty centuries.

*Unum ovile et unus pastor.* Christ in His Church, by the voice of His representative on earth, speaks with the majestic authority which is given him by the Holy Ghost, the "Light of the Eternal Father," "Glory to God"—the Author of Peace—"and Peace on earth to men of goodwill—to those who seek God and His Kingdom. May all those heroes who have won, at the price of their blood, this peace which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

#### TRADE REPORT.

##### EXPORTS.

**LAKE.**—The demand for this article continues unabated, and it will not be long before we reach the \$50 mark. "Old tins" have been done at \$45 for July/August shipment and dealers are now asking \$47 for September/October delivery. "New tins" are wanted at \$48.00, and some business has already been done at these figures for September shipment to South America.

**WOOD OIL.**—A small business has been done in this line and the market closes strong at \$27.50 per picul. About 15/20,000 cases have been booked, and the demand has not yet been satisfied.

**TEA OIL** is quiet at \$24.

**PEANUT OIL No. 1** has been done at \$31.50 and the market is most likely to go higher. No business is reported in the No. 2 grade, which closes weak at \$30.50.

**ANISEED OIL** is strong at \$30.50. Present stocks amount only to about 350 piculs.

**CASSIA OILS.**—A small business is reported in No. 85 per cent. at \$29. There is no business in the lower qualities. The closing prices are—70/75 per cent. at \$20.00 per picul; 75/80 per cent. \$21.00 per picul.

**SAIGON CASSIA.**—There is nothing doing. The present quotation for the 4/10/4 assortment is \$35.

**TIN.**—Prices remain practically unchanged.

**GALL-NUTS** are quiet at \$10.

**STARANISEED.**—About 500 piculs have been booked at \$24 to \$24.50, and higher prices are likely to rule in the near future.

**CANTON CASSIA.** There is a very fair demand for selected bundles. A large business has been done at \$13.50 to \$14 per picul, but holders are now demanding \$14.50 to \$15.

**COCONUT OIL.**—The market is bare of supplies. Business could be done at \$29 per picul if stocks were available.

**PEANUTS.**—Unshelled can be had in small lots at \$12.40 per picul. Shelled peanuts are higher by about 10 cents per picul.

**ANTIMONY** 99 per cent. is quiet at \$220.

**CANTHAIDES** is quiet at \$110.

**RICE.**—We have to report a strong and rising market for all grades. Native importers have received telegraphic instructions from their shippers in Saigon not to dispose of their holdings of No. 1 "Long" under \$14.75.

A fair number of orders have been booked for shipment to America, and the demand from that market is still unsatisfied. The following are the closing quotations:

Stam Garden, at \$16.50.  
Stam Straight, at \$15.75.  
Stam Usual, at \$14.75.  
Saigon Road, at \$14.95.  
Saigon Long, at \$14.60.

There was some excitement in rice circles early last week when a number of permits were held up by the Export Office. They were eventually granted, but a pronouncement by the Superintendent of Exports on the subject of rice exportations would be greatly appreciated by local shippers.

#### BANK RETURNS FOR JUNE.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended June 30th, 1919, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, £ 7,175,000 \$ 5,000,000

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 22,057,888 17,000,000

Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 1,151,233 550,000

Total, £30,384,121 \$22,550,000

\* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$340,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents £125,000.

#### SHANGHAI AND PEACE.

##### SALUTE OF 101 GUNS.

Although it was a very wet day there was a good display of bunting in the Settlement in celebration of the signing of the peace treaty.

At noon, following the example of Hongkong, three men-of-war in the Hunghing—British, American and Japanese—fired a salute of 101 guns bringing a large crowd of foreigners and Chinese out on the Bund in the drizzle to witness the sight.

The boys of the Cathedral School were at their work, when the booming of the guns was heard. To get five classes into one room was the work of a few seconds, and to bring 70 British boys to the salute a shorter task still. The singing of the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia," and an announcement that the long holidays would commence two days earlier, brought an impromptu ceremony to a happy close.

The Shanghai Branch of the St. George's Society sent the following telegram to Lord Stamfordham, Buckingham Palace:—"On this historical occasion the Royal Society of Saint George, Shanghai, respectfully request you to convey to His Majesty the following message of our loyalty and goodwill: a health to our King and a lasting peace. Robert S. Iry, President."

we now possess reason in that other peace which has no end; in that immortal glory of which Heaven is the habitation.

In Peace—hope, force, and consolation of Christians: words written on all tombs, from those of the catacombs to those from the battlefields of the great war.

*Da pacem Domine*—Grant us Victory, O Lord, in the combats of our faith combats which will end only on that great day when "Thou wilt judge the living and the dead." Grant us that peace which consoles, that peace which fortifies, that peace of the soul in God, and, finally, that everlasting peace—the peace of Heaven and of Eternity.—Amen.

#### THE WEEK-END SQUALL.

##### PEAK TRAMWAY BLOCKED BY FALLS OF EARTH.

##### SPLENDID WORK BY NAVAL LAUNCHES.

No less than 599 inches of rain were measured at the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, during the 24 hours which ended at 10 a.m. on Saturday, and 282 inches of rain fell in the following 24 hours. The rainfall between 10 a.m. on Friday and the same hour on Saturday was the heaviest since August 3rd last year, when 730 inches were registered.

Considerable inconvenience was caused to residents on the higher levels on Saturday owing to the suspension of the Peak Tramway service from 11.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. This was due to a considerable quantity of earth—said to be about one hundred tons—falling on the line from the Findlay Path side of the cutting recently made to improve the gradient between the top terminus and Barker Road station. At the time of the occurrence the descending car had reached May Road, while the ascending car was between that point and Barker Road. The passengers, in the latter—who, fortunately, were few in number—had to continue their journey on foot up the steep track in the soaking rain. A gang of coolies was set to work to clear the obstruction as soon as possible, and, after about seven hours' incessant toil, it was possible to resume the running of the tramcars between Barker Road and Kennedy Road.

Yesterday morning, however, at about seven o'clock, there was another heavy fall of earth from the cutting, and, as a consequence, the service did not begin until 11.45 a.m.

The rescue work done by the naval launches in the Harbour on Friday is worthy of special note. The sampans in the harbour were going about their ordinary business when the squall burst suddenly on Friday morning. Most of them managed, by luck combined with clever handling of their boats, to reach shelter, but a good number were not so fortunate. It is estimated that at least two dozen sampans were upset. Five launches from the Dockyard, including two from the *Tamar*, all manned by Chinese sailors, and two steam pinnaces from the *Alert*, manned by British sailors, went out into the Harbour as soon as the wind rose. A system of look-outs and signals was put into operation and the launches went out to sampans in difficulty or overturned, and rescued the occupants, and whenever possible saved the craft. The risks taken by some of the Chinese sailors were considerable, and Naval men are warm in their praise of the coolness and bravery shown, especially by the Chinese sailors from the *Tamar*. Over 30 lives were saved by the naval launches. The wet and frightened sea-faring folk were taken on board the *Tamar*.

A rescue carried out by a Chinese sailor named Tai Seng, from the *Tamar*, stands out amongst the brave deeds performed. This man was in charge of one of the launches. Seeing a sampan in difficulties he steamed to it, but it overturned before he could reach it. Tai Seng jumped into the sea, which was running very heavily, and swimming to the sampan, rescued two of the occupants in two trips. These two—one an old woman and the other a girl of about 14—were under the overturned sampan for about ten minutes before they were rescued. Tai Seng's feat was, however, only one of several. More than one Chinese sailor and at least one British sailor from the *Alert* rescued Chinese by jumping into the sea after them.

It is feared that nearly two dozen lives must have been lost. There are five sampans at the Naval Yard with no claimants, and the only conclusion is that all the occupants were drowned, because they were not to be found when these sampans were saved by the naval launches. Enquiries from the Police, however, elicited the information that only one child, rescued by a naval launch and treated on the *Tamar*, died as a result of immersion. Two launches were dashed to pieces on the sea-wall along the Praya East, and it is presumed the occupants found a watery grave.

The Police launches were out all Friday afternoon and saved several sampans with their occupants.

The monetary damage to junks must have been extensive. One Chinese junk owner has informed the Police that he had to throw over pig-iron to the value of \$500 in order to prevent his junk from sinking. The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company sustained a more serious loss by the sinking of a big lighter, containing 500 bars of iron, in the Western anchorage.

A large junk, with a carrying capacity of 150 piculs, became a total wreck in the eastern entrance to the Yaumati refuge. All the occupants were saved by Chinese in the vicinity.

A big junk capsized near H.M.S. *Wivern*, and the cargo of timber was scattered all over the harbour. The crew are believed to have been saved by a passing launch.

A large cargo-boat containing wood sank between Wharves Nos. 2 and 3. All the occupants were saved.

Two lighters alongside one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers were forced to dump 500 bags of sugar and 500 bags of rice, respectively, overboard, in order to save the lighters from foundering.

In strange contrast to the splendid work done by the Naval and Police launches was the attitude adopted by the Chinese launches in the Harbour. Some of the latter were even seen to ask for salvage money from sampan occupants in the water before they would attempt to take the overturned sampans in tow.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1741.

### FURNISHING NEW GOODS

#### DEPT.

#### THIN SUMMER BLANKETS.

#### CAMP BEDS.

#### BRITISH MADE GALVANIZED CHAIN MATTRESSES.

#### COMBINATION BEDSTEADS.

#### BLACK & BRASS FOUR POST BEDSTEADS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### JUST ARRIVED.

SIZE 80" x 60" WHITE WITH BLUE STRIPES AND BOUND EACH END BLUE SILK. \$5.50 each.

COVERED IN BROWN CANVAS \$8.50 each.

IN ALL SIZES FROM \$37.50 each.

IN THREE PARTS SIZES 3'0" x 6'6" \$18.00 each.

IN ALL SIZES FROM \$50 each.

## The HANDLEY PAGE

### MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES - HANDLEY PAGE LTD. -

Cricklewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKIN SYNDICATE LTD.

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

Hongkong.

[949]

## Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier St. Telephone 1174. Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1850.

[107]

## Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BOOTS IN BLACK AND BROWN. ALSO GOLOSHES AND KNEE BOOTS.

RAINCOATS A SMART SELECTION IN PARAMATTA, SILK OILSKINS, WATERPROOF TWEEDS, LIGHT IN WEIGHT, SMART IN APPEARANCE. UMBRELLAS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, hereby gives notice to the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shamen, and known as Canton as Lot Number 34 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This Property, which was lately occupied by Johnson & Co., has an area of 12,645 square feet and is situated at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' quarters are built on the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites TENDERS by British Subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shamen, and known as Canton as Lot Number 34 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Johnson & Co., has an area of 12,645 square feet and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of other of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General in Hongkong, to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General in Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, so to reach him not later than the 1st day of AUGUST, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of AUGUST, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

Custodian in China of Enemy Property  
20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
Shanghai, July 1st, 1919. [561]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

## "TELESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from G down on and after July 6th.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 25th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 5th, 1919. [552]

## NOTICE

IN re DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK  
LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.

Canton, July 5th, 1919. [547]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE HERBERT ELLIOTT has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,  
Manager for China.

Hongkong, July 1st, 1919. [536]

## FOR SALE

ONE HENDERSON MOTOR CYCLE in excellent running order, any moderate offer accepted. Owner leaving the Colony.

Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [543]

## WANTED.

A Young Lady seeks situation as Office Assistant, thorough knowledge of all kinds of Office work.

Reply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [534]

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, July 8th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Also  
An Assortment of Household Linens,  
Drawn Work and Embroideries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery  
Hongkong, July 6th, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS

## AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as

## THE LUNA PARK.

## A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carroussel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Son's Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.

Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [539]

G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [40]

## TO LET

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

For Particulars apply to—  
MANAGER,  
HONGKONG HOTEL [546]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, Masonic Hall Annex, formerly Italian Consulate, suitable for Office.

Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
c/o MASONIC HALL. [543]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [544]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Supreme Court. [537]

## TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—  
W. L. PATTENDEN,  
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,  
84, Des Voeux Road Central. [797]

## TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [523]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.

Possession July 15th.

A 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings [81]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—  
"K.Y.Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [424]

## WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1232. [76]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BRICE FOUR L'ETRANGER.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 8/- in the 2 will be:

On £20 Bonds: 2 s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0

Less Tax at 6/- in the 2 3 7 1/2

Net amount payable 8 4 1/2

On £100 Bonds: 2 s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0

Less Tax at 6/- in the 2 3 7 1/2

Net amount payable 12 2 0

On £500 Bonds: 2 s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0

Less Tax at 6/- in the 2 3 7 1/2

Net amount payable 210 10 0

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand and by rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager. [545]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

TIRE Steamship.

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo, by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by July 8th, 1919, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 8th, 1919, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, July 1st 1919. [535]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 7th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 14th or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 7th, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2nd, 1919. [540]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 3rd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 9th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 23rd, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 3rd, 1919. [541]

## INTIMATION



## Compania General

## De Tobacco De

## Filipinas

## NUEVO

## CORTADO

## EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

## A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

## for Discriminating

## Smokers.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

## LIMITED.

## CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TEL. 816.

## BIRTHS.

LINDBERGH.—At No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, on July 4th, the wife of Capt. C. LINDBERGH, of a son. [550]

ROB.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on July 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. ROE, a son. [549]

## DEATHS.

BUYERS.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on June 30th, AGNES BUYERS, widow of the late Alex. Buyers, of Singapore and Hongkong, aged 84 years.

WRIGHTSON.—At No. 154, Bubbling Well Road, on June 30th, Shanghai, CLARENCE WARD WRIGHTSON.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 7th, 1919.

## "LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN."

BRITONS throughout the world, irrespective of their political views, will identify themselves in spirit with the honours paid to Mr. Lloyd George and the other members of the British Peace delegation on their return from Versailles by His Majesty the King, the House of Commons, and the citizens of London. The Empire owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to the PRIME MINISTER. Although regarded for many years as a "little Englander" because of his opposition to the Boer War and his reluctance to spend upon armaments money which he considered could be employed more profitably in carrying out domestic reforms, he threw himself into the prosecution of the war with characteristic energy the moment he realised that the existence of liberty and democracy was at stake. His first great service after hostilities broke out was his masterly handling, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the unprecedented financial situation. Then in May, 1915, when the fact was revealed that our army on the Western front was paralysed by lack of high explosives and big guns, he created the Ministry of Munitions, which under his vigorous direction speedily supplied the deficiencies. Upon the death of Lord

KITCHENER he was transferred to the War Office, and, finally, at the end of 1916 his impatience with half-measures and dangerous compromises made him PRIME MINISTER. From that time onward he did not allow anything to stand in the way of winning the victory for which we now reverently return thanks. He cast aside worn-out theories, disregarded old ties and friendships, and set himself resolutely to secure the co-operation of the men best fitted for the work to be done, no matter where they had to be sought. In the teeth of strong opposition, at Home and abroad he insisted upon that unity of command which, aimed at before but not achieved, is admitted now to have been a vitally important factor in the Allied success. Nor must it be forgotten that the collapse first of Bulgaria and then of Turkey, which marked the beginning of the end, was due to his tenacity in maintaining the "side-shows" in the Near East in face of the bitter criticism of the "Western School" during the period of seeming inactivity in Palestine and Salonika. Again, in the great crisis of the Spring of last year, when the Allied armies were being forced back towards Paris and the coast by the overwhelming hordes of the enemy bent on a last desperate attempt to stave off defeat, Mr. Lloyd George's fierce energy and dauntless courage went far to save the situation. The heavy losses of men and material were replaced with marvellous rapidity, and, regardless of the many other urgent calls upon our sea transport, the necessary ships were provided to bring over, without delay, the American reinforcements for which appeal had been made. It was typical of the man that in the hour of deepest gloom he never despaired of ultimate triumph. When the danger of a wedge being driven between the Allied forces was pointed out, he is said to have asked "What, then?" and to have answered his own question by saying that, if the worst should happen, the British troops in the north of France would have to re-embark and rejoin their Allies at some point further south. An infectious spirit of optimism born of a firm belief in the righteousness of our cause, an unshakable confidence in the mettle of his fellow-countrymen, and a careful calculation of the relative resources of the opposing forces, breathed through all his public utterances, and contributed in no small degree to maintain the morale of the Empire. He never sought to minimise the formidable nature of the task to be accomplished or to soothe anxieties with sophistries. He trusted the people and they trusted him, and both have been justified by events. He has returned from Paris with a "stern but just peace," which redeems his election pledges by giving such reparation as is possible to those whose lands have been despoiled by the invader, redressing old wrongs, and guaranteeing civilisation against any future menace from Prussian Militarism. Finally, the League of Nations has been formed containing the promise of a new era, for, if it does not immediately fulfil all the high hopes that were centred in it, at least it provides the world with an instrument for preventing war that is capable of being made increasingly effective. These results have not been achieved without a stupendous amount of labour, for, in addition to administering justice to the enemy, it has been necessary to reconcile the conflicting claims of the Allies. In these tasks, we are glad to know, Mr. Lloyd George and his British colleagues have played an honourable and conspicuous part.

No cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, M.P., C.B., C.M.G., is staying in the Colony for a few days.

Mr. C. G. Ferdue, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

A Chinese Custom notification states that the Revised Import Tariff of 1919 will come into force on August 1st.

Miss G. Kirk, who is shortly to be married to Mr. H. W. Lucas, arrived in Hongkong on Saturday, on the *Empress of Russia*.

A fine of \$400 was imposed on a Chinese at the Magistracy, on Saturday, for being in unlawful possession of 48 tseis of opium.

Mr. Law Yan-pak has been appointed to be a member of the Board of Examiners, vice the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe resigned, with effect from June 30th, 1919.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, it was decided to illuminate the Chamber's rooms during the Peace Celebrations.

A cheque for \$337.70 has been sent to the United Service Association from St. George's Society, Shanghai, being proceeds of the recent lectures in the Masonic Hall by returned officers.

Surgeon C. S. Woodwright, R.N., Senior Naval Medical Officer, has been appointed a Member of the Medical Board, vice Deputy Surgeon-General G. A. Drepper resigned, with effect from July 1st, 1919.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council for the period during which the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., acts as Attorney-General.

All restrictions have been removed regulating the exportation from the United Kingdom of jade manufactures to all destinations, excepting enemy countries, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Finland.

There is a vacancy on the Licensing Board owing to Mr. A. Shelton Hooper's term of service having expired. Mr. Hooper, however, is willing to continue for a further term. Nominations must be handed not later than four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The American Post Office, Shanghai, placed on sale, on July 1st, the new surcharged stamps issued for that office. The stamps are of the regular issue overprinted at double their postage value. There has been a great demand for this new issue from America.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese, who arrived in the Colony from Chile, was fined \$100 for being in unlawful possession of a revolver, which had been carefully concealed in a clock. His excuse was that in Chile people were allowed to carry revolvers without permits.

Information has been received from the Military Authorities to the effect that Defence Electric Light practices will take place, as under, during the present month:

From Belchers and Stonecutters on the 7th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Lyemun on the 14th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

Amongst those who arrived in Hongkong on the *Empress of Russia*, on Saturday, were Capt. H. L. Denny, of Messrs. Deenys & Bowley, Mr. G. Miskin of Messrs. Gilman & Co., and Mr. R. D. Wilks, assistant, Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. Capt



# MEMORABLE VICTORY SCENES IN LONDON:

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

## GERMANS PREPARING FOR PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

THE FATE OF THE REMAINING GERMAN  
WARSHIPS.

## PETROGRAD'S PITIABLE FLIGHT.

NO SECRET TREATIES BETWEEN  
GERMANY AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

### VICTORY!

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM IN  
LONDON.

LONDON, June 29th.

Rejoicings broke out in London, at noon yesterday, on the appearance of the newspapers with Reuter's announcement of the conclusion of peace.

H.M. the King, speaking from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, said, in concluding a speech: "I join you all in thanking God."

Crowds at various points vented their feelings by singing, dancing, cheering, and discharging fireworks.

There was a great display of searchlights in the evening, when beams were concentrated over the Palace.

### PEACE THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that it had been decided to hold peace thanksgiving services all over the country on July 6th.

Their Majesties would attend the service at St. Paul's.

The members of both Houses would be invited to it.

### THE EMPIRE'S DAY OF REJOICING.

It was, furthermore, contemplated, to hold national rejoicings on July 19th, when the nation would be held in London in which the Navy, the Army, the Mercantile Marine, etc., would be represented. American troops would be invited to participate.

He hoped the day of general rejoicing would be observed throughout the country and the Empire.

### MEMORABLE SCENES ON PREMIER'S RETURN.

LONDON, June 30th.

There were memorable scenes on the occasion of the Prime Minister's proceeding to Parliament on his return from Paris.

The large crowd assembled outside his official residence in Downing Street filled the streets as far as Whitehall.

The cheering began as Mr. Lloyd George was seen to enter his car. The vehicle proceeded with difficulty, the people pressing round and giving the Premier a tremendous ovation.

These demonstrations were renewed by the Members of the House of Commons when the Premier entered the Chamber. Almost the entire House rose and cheered repeatedly, waving order papers.

The Liberal Opposition and the Labourites momentarily remained seated, but, after they were constantly enjoined to do honour to the Premier, Sir Donald Maclean and most of his followers participated amid redoubled cheering, in the course of which most of the Labourites joined.

The exceptions were the Liberals, Commander Kenworthy and Mr. J. M. Hogge. The members then broke out into the National Anthem, in the singing of which the occupants of the galleries and the reporters joined.

After three cheers, Sir Donald Maclean welcomed and congratulated Mr. Lloyd George on his return from as arduous and responsible labours as any British Minister had ever undertaken. (Loud cheers.)

The Premier, who looked pale and tired, was again given an ovation on rising.

He movingly acknowledged his reception and referred to the Treaty as the most comprehensive and most far-reaching document ever concluded, whether from the standpoint of the number and might of the contracting nations or the infinite variety of interests, or whether they regarded it from the standpoint of the great and promising new experiment embodied in the Treaty, which might alter the whole character of affairs in the world and give a new turn to the destiny of mankind.

The Premier alluded to the gigantic character of the interests involved, and the fear that had been felt lest any failing on his part should prejudice the country.

He announced the Government's intention to introduce a Bill, on July 3rd, if possible, giving effect to the Treaty. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. A. Seddon hoped the fact would be recorded that Mr. Neil McLean (Labourite), on this historic occasion, had remained seated and thus shown disrespect to the Crown to which he had signed fealty.

### KING GEORGE AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

Replying to a message from King George, President Poincaré said:—

"France rejoices at that peace which, following upon long comradeship, will permit the French and English nations to collaborate with confident intimacy for the progress of humanity."

### KING ALFONSO'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

King Alfonso has telegraphed as follows:—

"Spain shares the joy of France, who sees her heroically supported sacrifices recompensed."

### M. CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH.

PARIS, July 2nd.

A Havas message says:—

The Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution by 383 votes to 1 that M. Clemenceau's speech, presenting the Peace Treaty to Parliament, should be posted throughout the country.

Warships in the naval stations were hoisted.

A salute of 101 guns was fired. The warships blew their sirens.

### CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

COUNCIL OF TEN RE-APPEARS.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

The Council of Four having dissolved reappears as the Council of Ten, to undertake the solution of all unfinished Peace Conference problems, also to superintend the fulfilment of the Peace Treaty signed at Versailles.

### THE COUNCIL OF FIVE.

PARIS, June 30th.

Not the Council of Ten, but the Council of Five is carrying on the work of the Conference, and the making of the Treaty with Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The Council is composed of M. Clemenceau, Mr. Robert Lansing, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Signor Tittoni and Baron Makino.

### OPERATION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, July 1st.

Le Journal states that in order to hasten the date of the operation of the Peace Treaty, as soon as the Treaty is ratified by Germany and any three of the great Allies, the latter will appoint delegates to declare, at a meeting in Paris, that the Treaty has been regularly confirmed, whereupon the Peace Terms will be immediately enforced.

### FRANCE ABOLISHING WAR TIME PRACTICES.

PARIS, June 30th.

There were historic scenes in the French Chamber, pregnant with the deepest emotion, when M. Clemenceau submitted a Bill for the ratification of the Treaty.

He emphasized France's determination to secure a general peace, but said the latter must be based on internal order. He appealed for the co-operation of Labour, adjuring it not to live flatterers who said that Labour's power was absolute but irresponsible.

He promised that the Government would set the example of gradually abolishing war-time practices.

### "JOURNALISTS MUST BE GOOD PEACE WORKERS."

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

President Poincaré said at a Banquet of the Association of the Departmental Republican Press Council:—

"Victorious France will take confidence, definitely, in herself, and develop the forces of Labour. Journalists must be good peace workers."

### WARSHIPS IN GERMAN PORTS SCUTTLING OFFICIALLY DENIED.

COPENHAGEN, June 30th.

The Germans officially deny the reported scuttling of the warships in German ports.

### WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE REMAINING WARSHIPS.

PARIS, June 30th.

The Allied Admirals, including Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, are conferring in regard to the disposal of the remaining German warships.

All the great Powers, excepting France, who desires the distribution of the vessels, are in favour of their being broken up.

The question of their destruction will assume a more acute form when the handing over of the remaining warships of the first Dreadnought type now in Germany comes up 60 days from the signature of the Peace Treaty.

### INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE ASIATIC TRADING ACT.

LONDON, June 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. J. Bennett in regard to the representations of Transvaal Indians in connection with the recent Asiatics Trading Act, Col. Amery stated that it was a matter of controversy as to how far the Act continued the limitation of the existing legal rights of Indians in the Transvaal or merely prevented the Indians from evading existing legislation.

Anyhow, he sincerely trusted it would not have the suggested effect of creating resentment in India.

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. MUST YET BE RATIFIED.

PARIS, July 2nd.

A Havas message says:—

Although President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have signed undertakings to help France when she is attacked by Germany, this does not mean that the Triple Alliance is certain. All depends on the American Senate and the British Parliament, England having made her agreement conditional on the United States sharing the responsibility.

## THE NEED FOR WATCHING GERMANY.

PARIS, July 2nd.

A Havas message says:—

President Wilson is the man most detested by Germany, who is furious at her humiliation.

The Germans, however, hate France as a whole, and are endeavouring to foster differences between the Allies, and render the pledges of Great Britain and America void.

The one dominating idea at present is, therefore, that it has never been more necessary for the Allies to watch Germany closely.

France, Britain and America are standing closely together.

## AFTERMATH OF THE EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

CAIRO, June 25th.

The military authorities have imposed fines totalling £210,469 upon various districts for damaging the railways and other Government property in the recent riots.

## LORD JELlicoe.

A TOUR OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

SYDNEY, June 30th.

Lord Jellicoe sails on July 3rd on a two or three months' tour of the South Sea Islands.

## THE WAR'S SUFFERERS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DENUNCIATION.

LONDON, July 1st.

Giving evidence before the Committee of Inquiry on the Pensions Administration, Sir Douglas Haig scathingly denounced the present system of providing for sufferers in the war.

He declared that many disabled officers were absolutely starving. Soldiers and their families were living in abject poverty.

He urged more generous State provision for such sufferers, including a flat rate of at least £2 weekly to those totally disabled.

## THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION.

LONDON, June 29th.

An extraordinary situation has arisen in Lancashire owing to the refusal of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation to resume work on June 30th, contrary to the decision of the Council of United Textile Workers.

Consequently, 40,000,000 spindles are idle. The spinners object to the new agreement being fixed for eighteen months.

## DISTURBANCES AT BURNLEY.

Disturbances occurred at Burnley yesterday. Windows were smashed.

In some cases, bands forced an entrance into the factories, intimidated the workers, and removed the shuttles. Several factories are being specially protected by police.

## AVIATION.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S MISHAP.

PARIS, July 1st.

Lieutenant Le Maître, flying from Paris to Dakar, across the Sahara, crashed to the earth when he was 400 miles from Dakar.

A passenger and he were unhurt. The machine was smashed.

## AMERICA.

PROTESTS AGAINST WAR-TIME PROHIBITIONS.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

Although the Federal officials announced that war-time prohibition measures will be strictly enforced from midnight, violation is openly threatened in New York and other cities.

To enable test cases to be taken to the Courts, elaborate "obsequies," in which alcohol will take a leading part, are being arranged in many hotels, restaurants, and clubs to-night.

## GOLD SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

The following gold shipments have been arranged:—To Calcutta, \$750,000; to China, \$1,300,000; and to Japan, \$500,000.

## GT. BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

LONDON, July 1st.

The revenue for the quarter ended June 30th was £185,795,762, compared with £155,753,320 for the corresponding quarter last year.

## CABLE CENSORSHIP.

TO BE RELAXED VERY SHORTLY.

LONDON, July 1st.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the cable censorship would be relaxed very shortly.

He emphasized that the Government had paid very earnest attention to this most urgent and important question, in view of the relieving of the public and commercial world of this impediment at the earliest opportunity consistent with the safety of the country.

## GERMANY.

GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN RETIRES.

COPENHAGEN, June 30th.

A telegram from Berlin states that General von Falkenhayn has retired.

## POPULAR FEELING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government is taking precautions against a rebellion. Troops with machine-guns have been stationed in all large squares. Troops are also guarding the railway bridges.

The Independent Socialists alone are holding 26 anti-Government meetings in Berlin this afternoon.

## DISTURBANCES AT BIELEFELD.

BERLIN, July 1st.

Following on the food disturbances, excesses occurred to-day, at Bielefeld. The mob occupied the Town Hall and the railway station; forced a number of works to close down, and seized quantities of rifles and ammunition. Two were killed and a number injured.

## TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRIKE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, July 1st.

A strike of the workers in the tramways in the city and the railways began this morning. The city is deprived of practically all means of transport.

The newspapers state that the strike movement is organised by the ex-Chief of Police, General von Eichhorn, and engineered by the Communists with funds supplied by the Hungarian Soviet Republic, part of which money has also been sent to Hamburg.

## PREPARING FOR A PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

Speaking at meetings of the Independent Socialists in Berlin, Herr Haase and Hoffmann urged the workers to prepare for the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship.

## GENERAL VON VORBECK OCCUPIES HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.

A telegram from Hamburg states that General Lettow von Vorbeck's troops occupied the city without fighting.

## DISTURBANCES WILL BE SUPPRESSED.

BERLIN, June 30th.

Herr Noske has prohibited the sale of arms and ammunition in the districts under martial law and has stated that acts of terrorism and interruption of traffic on the railways will be very strongly suppressed.

## GERMANY POSSESSES A SOUND CASE.

LONDON, June 30th.

The reports of British officers on the economic conditions prevailing in Germany have been issued in a White Paper. Describing a visit to Silesia in April, the officers report that Germany possesses a sound case for claiming early relief.

There is a genuine shortage of staple foodstuffs. The health of the population has suffered seriously in the last three years, and the stage has been reached when the working classes can no longer be expected to keep pace.

Count von Rantzau, interviewed, repeated the statement he made at the secret Cabinet meeting in January that Bolshevism is the only subject over which Germany and the Entente can possibly meet at a Conference table and act conjointly in the interests of all.

## ESTHONIA'S WAR.

GERMAN LANDSWEHR PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

COPENHAGEN, June 30th.

The Lettish Press Bureau states that the German Baltic Landswehr suffered three defeats at the hands of Estonian and Lettish troops last week, and have been practically destroyed.

The Lettish troops have reached Jaegell, nine miles from Riga.

The Germans are evacuating Riga where the Nedra Ministry has been dissolved and the War Minister arrested.

M. Nedra has fled to Libau where he has been arrested. He has escaped and taken refuge with the Imperial German troops encamped six miles from Libau.

## GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ THROWS OFF THE MASK.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.

A Lettish official from Libau states that General von der Goltz has entirely thrown off the mask. He is openly warring with the Imperial German forces, and has established martial law in Riga and proclaimed himself Governor-General.

The concentric advance of the Lettish detachments from the north, and of the Lithuanian Army from the south, on Divinsk, which is in the Bolsheviks' hands, is progressing. Contingents have already joined hands west of the town.

## BIG EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

ROME, June 30th.

An earthquake, which was experienced in Munello, Romagna and Tuscany, has caused serious damage and loss of life, especially in Vicchio, where it is reported that 120 were killed and 100 injured.

## RUMANIA.

A REMINDER TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRASS, June 28th.

Rumania has informed the Peace Conference that she is unable to withdraw her troops to the line of demarcation as long as she has no guarantee that Hungary will carry out her engagements.

## MONTENEGRO.

A PROTEST TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 30th.

Montenegro has formally protested against the Allies' refusal to permit her representation at the peace negotiations with Germany.

## POLAND.

ALLIED TREATY WITH THE NEW STATE.

PARIS, June 30th.

M. Clemenceau has sent a letter to M. Paderewski transmitting the Polish Treaty for signature in connection with Article 63 of the German Treaty.

He points out that the Polish Treaty does not constitute a fresh departure in negotiating with a newly created State and quotes precedents in support of his statement.

The new Treaty differs in form from the earlier Conventions, owing to the establishment of the League of Nations, and owing to the new situations which have arisen.

The Polish Articles deal with guarantees of the full privileges of citizenship to all genuine residents in the territory transferred to Polish sovereignty, and with the provision of discrimination against Polish citizens differing by religion, language, or race from the large mass of the population.

The next Article deals with minorities, such as Polish citizens of German origin. Two further clauses deal specifically with Jewish citizens in Poland for whom special protection appears to be necessary.

The Economic clauses have been drafted with a view to facilitating the establishment of equitable commercial relations between Poland and the other Allies without securing any special advantages for the Allies as against the other members of the League of Nations.

M. Clemenceau expresses the sincere satisfaction of the Allies at the re-establishment of independent Poland, and announces that the Treaty with Poland will be signed at the same time as the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

## THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CLAUSES READY.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

Before definitely separating, the Council of Four announced that they had reached a decision regarding the Financial and Economic clauses to be inserted in the Peace Treaty with Austria.

## SIGNATURE TO BE CONSIDERABLY DELAYED.

PARIS, July 1st.

The signature of the Austrian Treaty is likely to be considerably delayed, owing to the consideration of the numerous Austrian Notes and the completion of the Reparation and Military clauses.

## ALIEN LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

IDENTITY CARDS FOR FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

Two bills relating to foreigners have just been placed before the French Parliament for the complete overhauling of legislation affecting aliens. Passports will not be required, but, foreign residents must have identification cards.

## HUNGARY.

WHY THE COUNTER REVOLUTION FAILED.

COPENHAGEN, June 30th.

A well-known neutral from Budapest has declared that the recent counter-revolution, which broke out prematurely, was due to the work of M. Bela Kun's agents provocateurs.

A night of terror followed the collapse. The Terrorists dragged people from those houses where the counter-revolution's colours were flown and slaughtered over 400.

The Soviet, however, has been saved only temporarily as the hatred of the workers must again blaze out against the Soviet. M. Bela Kun is only supported by the rabble.

## TROOPS EVACUATING CZECH-SLOVAK TERRITORY.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.

A telegram from Budapest states that, in accordance with the Allies' instructions, Hungarian troops have begun to evacuate Czech-Slovak territory.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

INVESTIGATION OF GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

LONDON, June 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. E. S. Montagu stated that the Raj, during the investigation of the conditions of service of Indian troops, would consider the question of giving immediate relief by the Government providing for all charges; also for free forage and free quarters or lodging allowances according to rank.

The Government would also consider the abolition of the mess fund, making the subscriptions and the rules in regard to travelling and detention allowances more liberal.

## TURKEY AND PEACE.

DELEGATION SENT BACK HOME.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

The Turkish Delegation has been told to return home and there await further developments. Peace is urgent but more delay is likely.

## FRENCH LABOUR.

METAL STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

PARIS, June 30th.

A Havas message says:—

The Paris metal-workers will return to work to-day after a month's strike.







## BUDGET DISCUSSION.

PROPOSED LEVY ON CAPITAL.  
THE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE PROPOSALS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, on May 20th.

Sir D. Maclean said the bill asked for very extended powers of taxation. Before granting these, the House should be satisfied that the Treasury, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer and those associated with him, had exercised to the full their power of checking and controlling expenditure by public departments. He thought it was common knowledge that control had not been exercised in a way which had given satisfaction to the House or the country. Year after year, as the war went on, Treasury control became less and less. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "I am a member of the War Cabinet; I am going to insist that Treasury control shall be re-established," he might not get the support there that he would wish, and he might have to resign. But he would not be out of office very long, and he would not have to resign the position, as were the Chancellors before the war.

It was perfectly clear that there would be a very large deficit next year. How was it to be made up? The Excess Profits Duty would disappear, and then the Chancellor would be faced with a £200,000,000 loss with regard to that. The only way in which he proposed to meet this loss was by an increase in the income-tax, which on large incomes would not be less than 15s. or 16s. On the highest incomes it already touched 18s. 6d. and on incomes of £2,000 or £3,000 it was nothing less than 2s.

The position became almost hopeless, and there was only one concrete proposal before the House as a remedy. That was known as the capital levy. (Laughter cheers.) He held the opinion that this was not a matter of principle at all, but a question of expediency and practicality.

A reasoned amendment was on the paper to which he (Sir Donald) could not give unqualified approval. Before such a proposal came into operation the views of men of high financial repute and business experience should be heard, and to this end he urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to set up a commission immediately to hear the necessary evidence. If a new commission were inadvisable, the work could be undertaken by the present Income Tax Committee. He would deplore the turning of this question into a party cry. (Laughter cheers.) It was, after all, a question of meeting a great emergency by an emergency measure. "If it were said it could be tried, if unsound, the House could drop it."

Brigadier-General Page-Croft said that Government staffs were twice as great as they needed to be. He believed the House of Commons would only set this remedied when they gave precise orders that on certain dates the staffs should be reduced by certain percentages. Double income-tax within the Empire had become a scandalous burden, sometimes depriving people of 15s. in the pound of their incomes. The death duties were now confiscatory in character, and would ultimately be disastrous in their effect upon the Exchequer. Big incomes were now being taxed over 50 per cent., and on death 30 or 40 per cent. of the capital was to be taken. It was a new thing for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adopt this sort of belatedness. It was for a sum of ten millions only that he was indulging in this inquiry, and it could only be justified if it was intended to split up estates. The incomes from estates of £250,000 and upwards were at present paying 8s. in the pound in income-tax. It was the wealth paying that high tax which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confiscating. Ten or eleven years hence the country would be worse off through these death duties. As to the levy on capital, proposed by the Opposition, it would absolutely cripple industry. He was glad to see that the Liberal Leader of the Opposition did not seriously commit himself to this levy, but only suggested an inquiry. It was not a policy which a great leader like Mr. Asquith would associate himself with at this moment.

## "A FALSE PICTURE."

Mr. Asquith said that the general picture taken from the Budget statement was that we had to face expenditure for the year of £1,450,000,000, and that we were going to raise £1,200,000,000, leaving £250,000,000 to be raised by borrowing. That picture was not justifiable, for it was obtained by the simple expedient of treating the amount to be gained from salvage of war stores, and things of that kind as going towards the income for the year. That amount ought to have gone to reduction of debt as surplus borrowings. It was not sound finance. If the money had been put towards extinction of debt, we would have had a deficiency of from £450,000,000 to £500,000,000, instead of £250,000,000. A false picture had been produced at home. As to the question of capital levy, he saw no intention on the part of the Government to give it the real investigation that it deserved. He was convinced that the country would be better off if the levy was not adopted, and he urged it in the amendment that he and his friends were asking the House to consider. He had seen it suggested that in doing so they were advocating spoliation and robbery, but surely a levy on capital for the special and sole purpose of reducing our war debts and making a great reduction in the income tax could not be regarded as robbery. This was not a new proposal put forward by a band of doctrinaire Radicals or members of the Labour party. It had a great deal of backing in financial and business quarters, and it had a most respectable past. Ricardo, over 100 years ago, during the Napoleonic wars, dealt with the matter, and where Ricardo led

Radicals like him (Mr. Asquith) need not be ashamed to follow. They had to realise that the proposal was for the special purpose of paying off the £8,000,000,000 of war debts, and that no question was involved of reducing the liquid capital of the country by a single farthing. They were now in a time of inflated currency and prices. The value of money, measured in commodities, would rise, and the proposal which was the only alternative to a capital levy was to continue a high income-tax with a small sinking fund, and thus doom themselves to pay back the loans when money was worth more than at present. If the proposal were fair to the average man and advantageous to the State, he could not believe that the task before them was insuperable, and he claimed that it ought to be carefully considered. If he were a capitalist he would rather have a capital levy than a permanent high income-tax. The only way of getting people back to thinking of penalties in the income tax as being serious was to get income-tax back to the realm of two or three shillings in the pound. He moved the following amendment: "That this House declines to give a second reading to a bill which makes inadequate provision out of revenue for the expenditure of the country; which fails to deal with the war debt by means of a capital levy; which reduces the taxes payable by the recipients of business profits without lessening the burdens borne by those whose labour contributes to the creation of the profits; and which initiates a system of preferential and protective tariffs."

## CHANCELLOR AND TREASURY CONTROL.

Mr. Chamberlain referred at the outset of his reply to the anxiety expressed that efficient control should be exercised over expenditure. He asserted that since the signing of the armistice Treasury control had been re-established as completely as had been possible in the time. Proceeding, he said: Our object is to make Treasury control in its nature and its spirit comparable to what it was at the best times before the war.

Dealing with the amendment, Mr. Chamberlain said: It is a very interesting proposition. I think it is sponsored by six gentlemen. They have almost produced a clause apiece in its composition, but what interests me most of all is that though the Whips of the party opposite have both put their names to it, the leader of the party opposite is not in agreement. (Laughter.) The amendment condemns me for reducing the excess profits duty. My right hon. friend expressly states that he thinks I was right in reducing it, because it is not considered suitable for normal conditions and because it was having a bad effect on the restoration of industry. The member for Cambridge adds that I should not have reduced it without reducing other taxes. He does that square with the first paragraph—a measure which makes inadequate provision for the expenditure of the country. He says I have reduced the tax unduly, but it would be all right if only I had reduced the other taxes as well.

## CREDIT ASSETS: £450,000,000.

I come to this argument that I have made inadequate provision out of revenue. If I understand it it is that that I was wrong in using £200,000,000 expected to be brought into the Exchequer by the realisation of the vote of credit assets, when I should have raised that by taxation instead. But that is not the only sum derived from the realisation of votes of credit assets. Another £250,000,000 is appropriated in aid of particular votes. Therefore it is not £200,000,000, but £450,000,000 additional taxation which I am to raise this year. Would he do it if he were Chancellor of the Exchequer? He says it is wrong to appropriate this money coming from the sale of these assets in aid of the expenditure for the year. He says the money should be provided from taxation. The first plank in the platform of the Liberal party—£450,000,000 additional taxation? (Laughter.) How is it to be got we don't know.

How about the luxury tax? What the Committee did was to examine the whole problem and, assuming that we wanted a tax of that character, to frame the best scheme for it. You had to measure your luxury by money value at a time when money values are changing, or you had to measure by the price of the commodity when the prices were abnormal and changing. If the figures fixed by the Committee were right when they fixed them, they would all be wrong now and have to be recast, and might be equally wrong six months hence. But more than that. Is price any measure of luxury? Imagine us discussing ladies' underwear, when it was a necessary and when it became a luxury—(laughter)—and whether it is more expensive to buy one good article or two cheap articles. A tax based on that principle was very vicious at its source. You might be very wrong if I had tried to pass through an elaborate schedule defining exactly when an article ceased to be a necessity and became a luxury, and imposing a tax above that line.

That is the only suggestion for meeting the deficit of £450,000,000 of taxation which the right hon. gentleman thinks I ought to meet, which he gave in the course of his speech. I differ from him. In the circumstances of this year, where the expenditure is very largely abnormal and where there are abnormal receipts, it seems to me that not merely the legitimate but the right thing to do is use these abnormal receipts to meet the abnormal expenditure, and so reduce the borrowing that might have to be done. I agree that, if we had got back to normal times, to use these receipts procured by the sale of goods bought with borrowed money would be a wrong thing to do.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The right hon. gentleman adopted the phraseology of Mr. Asquith, and said that my preference proposal was a "trampy affair." I do not pretend that the preference on duties embodied in this Budget is a very large one. It is a part of a larger policy. Preference is not to be confined to merely Customs duties; it is to reform our whole policy. (Cheers.) Take a particular case. The other day I

issued new instructions for the guidance of the New Issues Committee. I directed them that preference was to be given to cases where capital was to be expended in one of His Majesty's Dominions. Was I wrong? Nobody criticised it. That is part of the policy of preference. Take another case. His Majesty's Government two years ago decided that purchases on behalf of the Government should be made, where not made in Great Britain, in the Dominions or the British Empire overseas rather than from other countries. (Cheers.) This year on March 10th we issued from the Treasury a letter to the different departments that in Government contracts the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates should have the full advantage of their position. I hope it will be done.

The policy of preference is part of our whole policy. What is the complaint? Mr. Asquith speaks of £3,000,000 thrown away for nothing. Is that the view of the Liberal party of a decision which has been hailed with enthusiasm in the West Indies and with approval, I believe, in every Dominion of the British Crown? I have seen no adverse comments, except that they would like it to have been more. Is it nothing to respond to a desire, a wish, a hope, expressed at every Colonial and Imperial conference for fifteen or twenty years by the representatives of the Dominions? (Cheers.) Is it nothing that we should have at last fallen into line in a policy which, after being accepted by the Dominions, has been put into practice by all of them as affecting their produce? Preferences given to us in the Dominions have been of very great advantage to us, and why is what is of great advantage to us no advantage to the Colonies and Protectorates when we give it?

Finding certain taxes, which I described as a subsidiary tax in existence, I applied preference to them. I did not create the taxes. They were put on during the war by an orthodox Free Trader for two purposes—in the first place with the object of stopping the import of articles which we could not then afford to pay for, and which we were not making ourselves; and, in the second place, if we did not take steps to stop them, securing revenue at a time when revenue was a great consideration. The same circumstances apply now. Trade has not got back to normal circumstances. It is very undesirable that we should buy large quantities of articles from the United States when all our efforts ought to be serving two purposes—paying our own debts and paying our debts. In respect of neither of these duties nor of any of them is the fact that there is a preference on them a guarantee that they will be retained at their present rates or at all. The principle on which we proceed is that each part of the Empire settles its own duties according to its own wishes, its own necessities. We say that when we say our own purposes we have established duties we will give a preference to the British Empire over the countries outside.

## LEVY ON CAPITAL.

With regard to the proposal for a capital levy, I suggest that this is not the moment to launch an inquiry into a matter which would disturb the minds of the men to whom we have to appeal in order to put the finances of the country in a sound condition. (Hear, hear.) The more I study it, the more difficult does the proposition appear to me to become. The mover of the amendment explained that there should be a capital levy only for the present emergency, and that its purpose should be to keep down the income-tax; but the majority of his supporters would not accede to either of these propositions. (Hear, hear.) Those supporters wish the levy to be repeated for social purposes, and to maintain the income-tax at a high level. (Hear, hear.) If a tax is considered unjust by a large part of the population, it creates a great social evil, and results in resistance to the law. One of the first canons of the Treasury is to do everything possible to carry the goodwill of the taxpayer with it for the purpose of guarding against evasion and fraud. At a time like the present, when we have a vast floating debt, which we are anxious to discharge as soon as possible, it would be most inadvisable to embark on a course which has never been tried anywhere else. There is no country in Europe, which has such a fiscal entity as our own.

Mr. Clynes trusted that no workman would think of going to the length of refusing to obey the law, though he had heard of a workman already appearing in court for refusing to pay income-tax, and deciding to go to gaol, because he complained that it was unfair to compel him to pay a tax on his earnings when the Government were paying large sums of money to people who were doing nothing at all. (Hear, hear.) He did not think himself that because they should resort to a capital levy for the purpose of reducing or terminating the enormous burden of debt which the country now had to carry, they should necessarily conclude that levy for any purpose of national revenue. With regard to Preference he held that trading did not make relations any better at all. They were not going to give rewards to men in any part of the Empire for what they did for the Mother Country in the war by means of putting into the pockets of certain Colonial traders larger profits. (Laughter cheers.) So far as he could express the workers' view, it was that this Finance Bill gave no relief whatever in regard to any one of the very serious burdens the workers were bearing to-day in matters of revenue. Disappointment was felt at the continuance of heavy prices in connection with which relief was expected as soon as the war was over.

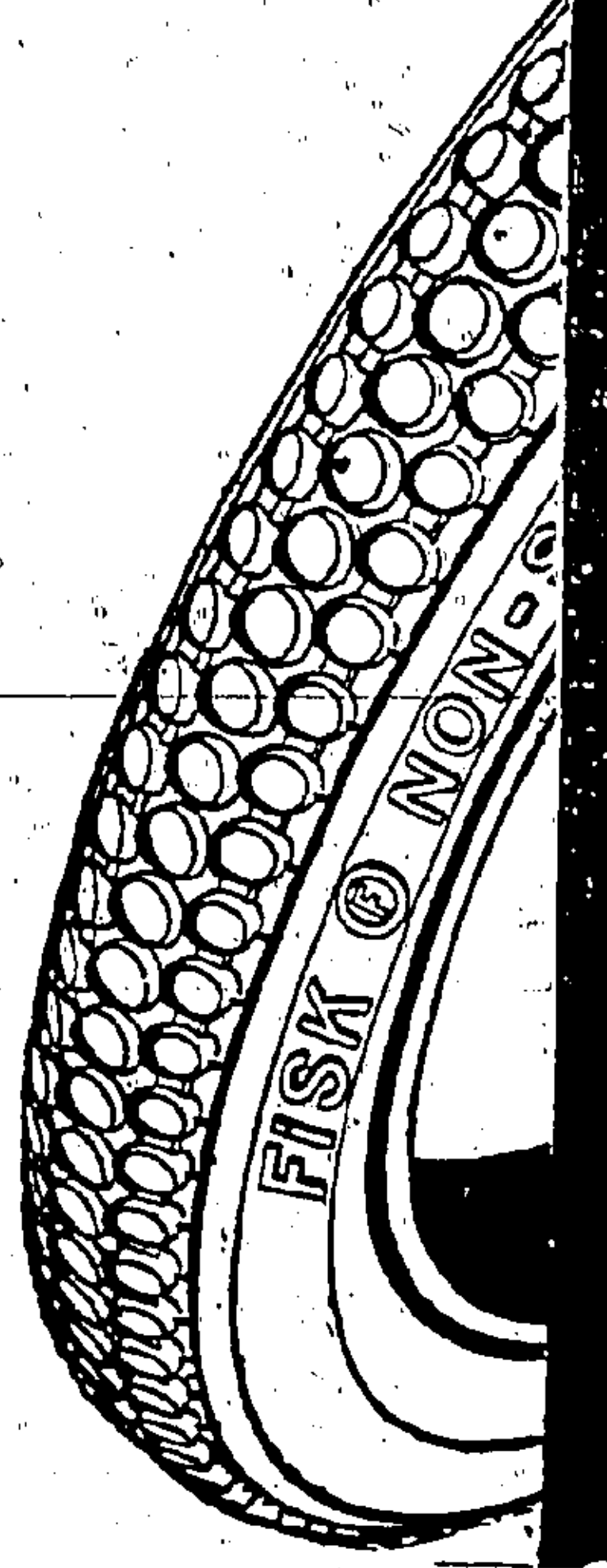
Sir A. Mond, speaking as a Liberal member of the Government, who was going to vote against the amendment, said how anyone could contend that the reduction of duties could possibly be an infringement of the principle of Free Trade passed his comprehension. It was obviously a movement towards Free Trade.

Mr. T. Simm declared that a levy on capital would hit the trade unions and friendly societies as much as any ordinary capitalist.

The House (divided on Mr. Asquith's amendment, and there voted:—

For the amendment ..... 72  
Against ..... 317  
Majority against ..... 245

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## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	...	July 8th, 11 A.M.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, assuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Services from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRISA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
or to Reiss & Co., Canton.  
(General Agents.)

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 8th July, 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 8th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 8th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HUNNING"	On 10th July, Noon.
WATWAI, CHOPPO and TIENTSIN	"KUNIOH"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAMING"	On 12th July, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSS"	On 13th July, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITIAN"	...   Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY,	8th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIRONG"	...   Capt. J. W. Evans ...	SATURDAY,	12th July, at 2 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	...   Capt. J. Medina ...	TUESDAY,	15th July, at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.  
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 14th, and the S.S. "WEST CONAB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 18th, 1919.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 12th, 1919.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPART'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	9th July	26th July
DILWARA	21th July	13th Aug.

FOR  
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	23rd July	13th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	14th July	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACRINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	... ..	Sunday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	... ..	Tuesday, 5th Aug, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU	... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.
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MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	... Wednesday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	... Tuesday, 16th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	... Sunday, 12th July.
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CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	... Saturday, 19th July.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU	... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU	... Tuesday, 16th July.
KAMO MARU	... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone Nos. 7893 & 28 S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th
SIENRIA MARU	30,000	July 29th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th

\* Calling at Keelung

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, OBUS, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIACA, THRU BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 14th
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.  
"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.  
"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 13th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"KORSO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.  
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

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"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For further information apply to—O. H. RUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street, Tel. 1542.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Monday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Port Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Songmu	Monday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nippon Maru	Monday, 7th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Investa	Monday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Prometheus	Monday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji and South America	Malay Maru	Monday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Changshu	Tuesday, 8th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kanchow	Tuesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tan	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 8th, 1.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Kuansan	Tuesday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunang	Thursday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 10th, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA	Chicago Maru	Friday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Inaba Maru	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Mishima Maru	Friday, 11th, 10.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Leoyang	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Kuansan	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tathayou	Saturday, 13th, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Hai Hong	Saturday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kuansan	Saturday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco and South America	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Nikko Maru	Monday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Sudo Maru	Monday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	July 1st
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bill, on demand	82 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	84 1/2
On New York	
Bank Bill, on demand	81 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	82 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	160
On Manila	
On demand	154
On Singapore	
On demand	140
On Batavia	
On demand	203
On Hongkong	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	
On demand	43
Governor's Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.60 n.
Gold Loan, 100 lbs. per ton	\$37.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	53 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong	20 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong	10	\$0.60 Premium.
Canton	20	1.95 Discount.
Canton	10	0.00

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER- RANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, COAST OF WEST, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 10th, 1919, taking cargo for the above ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 111, 22, Des Voeux Road Central.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN CHINESE)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1904

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 17,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Keelung, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Tachu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyon, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND CURRENCY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong April 1st, 1919.

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## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 1911 10

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch: Paofof Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000

Paid Up ... F. 37,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 37,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

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## EVERY TIME YOU WANT A GOOD SMOKE.



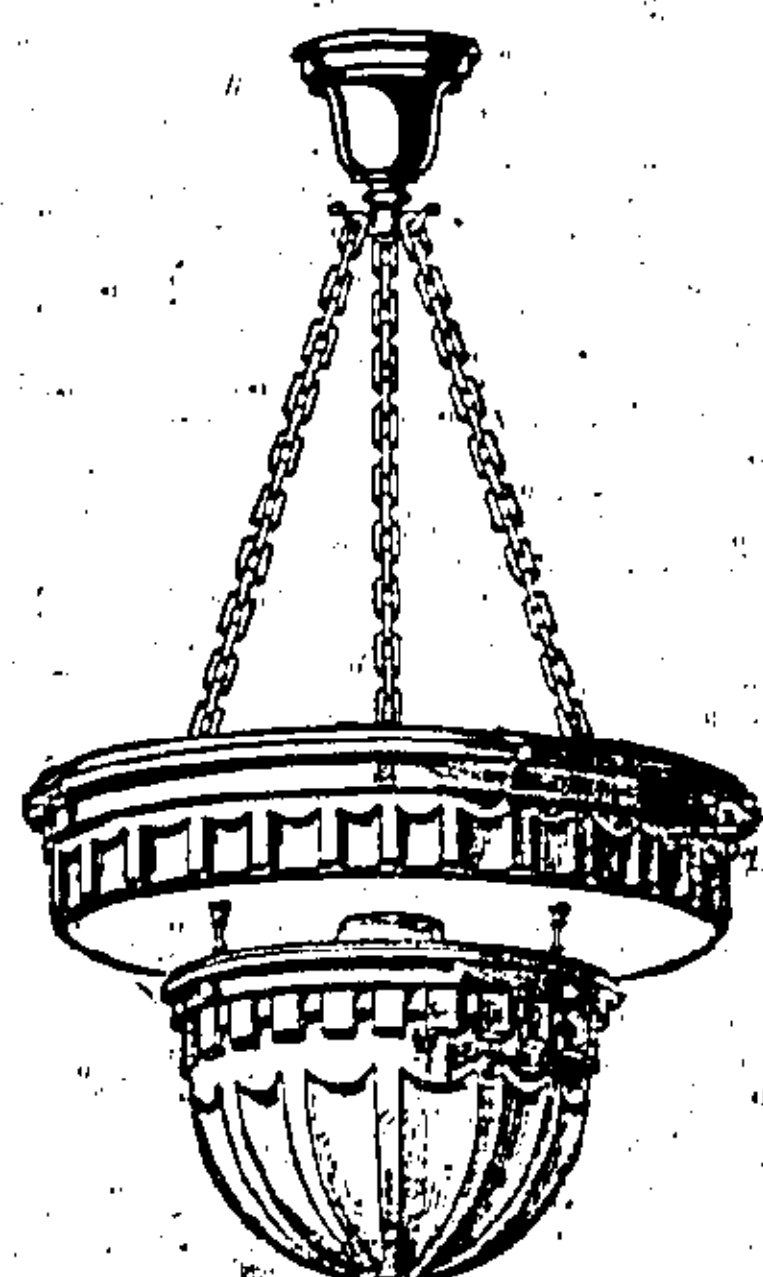
Obtainable at all High-class TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

## ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.  
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Voeux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



Prepare for the warm weather and send your fans in to be cleaned and plated. A new stock of the latest models due to arrive.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

## PEACE CELEBRATION.

Buy your FLAGS

from

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 690.

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received.

A New Shipment direct from

Scotland

65 cents per lb.

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 3.

Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/-=\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

J. A. PIERCE, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq. P. E. HOLYOAK, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. H. DOWELL Hon. Mr. J. Johnston.

C. S. GABBY, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent per annum

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 3 " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong June 2nd, 1919.

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## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE